

# BookletChart™

## Kukak Bay

NOAA Chart 16603

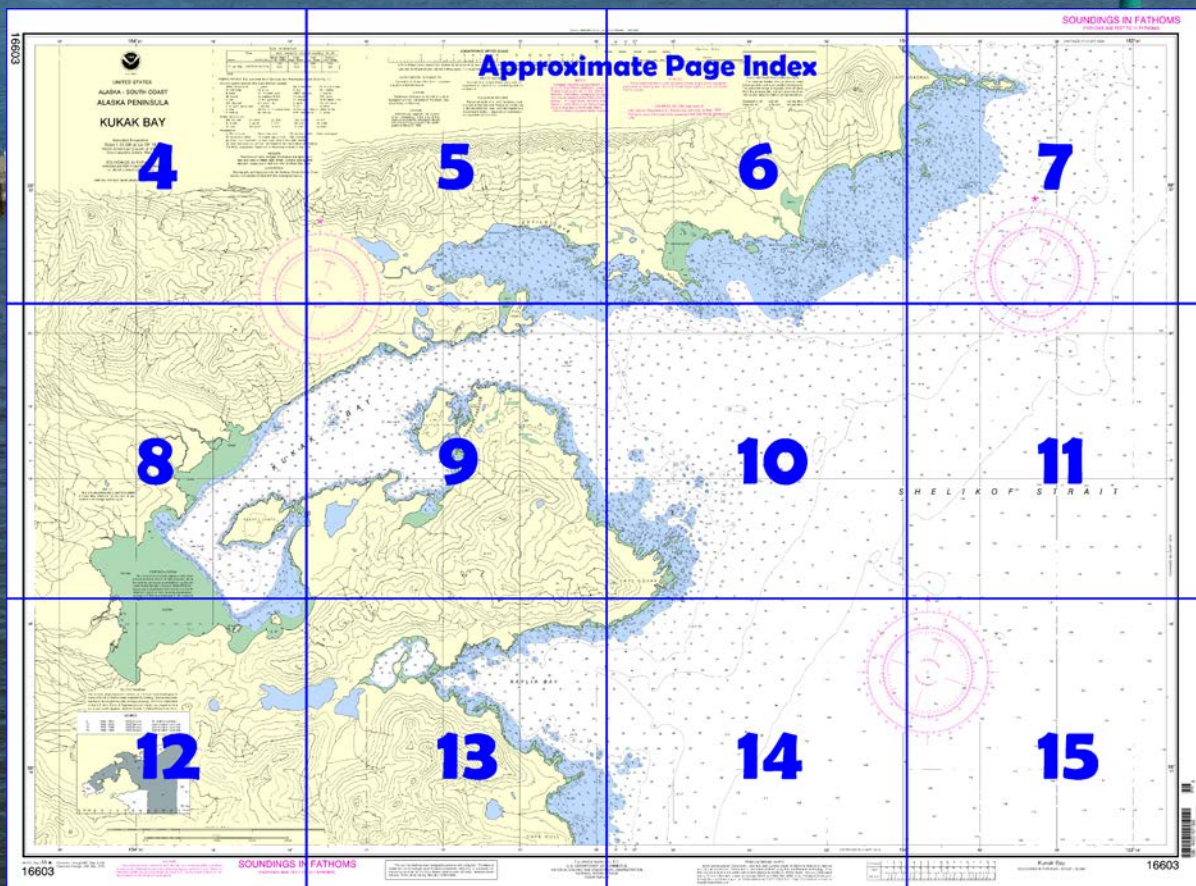


*A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters*

*When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.*



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
**National Ocean Service**  
**Office of Coast Survey**  
[www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov)  
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### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

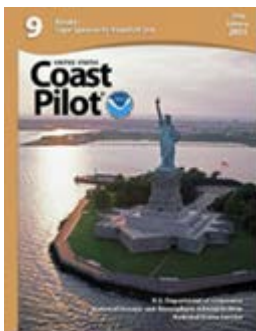
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=16603>.



#### (Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

**Cape Nukshak** (58°23.5'N., 153°59.0'W.), 36 miles SW from Cape Douglas, is flat and grass covered to the foot of a prominent sharp peak. Just off the cape is narrow **Nukshak Island**, which is 0.5 mile long, 133 feet high, and has two knolls. Between the island and the cape is a narrow passage about 75 yards wide that has a depth of 5 fathoms in midchannel. A prominent pinnacle is close to the W end of the island. Anchorage and shelter from W winds can

be had 0.2 mile S of the island in 10 fathoms, pebble bottom. In 1972, the NOAA Ship RAINIER anchored in 31 fathoms, hard bottom, with the pinnacle bearing **233°**, 0.6 mile.

A large reef, that uncovers 9 feet, is 0.5 mile off the mainland and 1.8 miles SW of the outer end of Nukshak Island. A rock, awash and marked by kelp, is 0.6 mile ESE of the reef. From Cape Nukshak to Kukak Bay the cliffs along the shore are irregular, and numerous high-water and submerged rocks extend about 1 mile offshore.

**Yugnat Rocks**, about 3 miles SW of Cape Nukshak, are several prominent rocks about 20 feet high. The area around the rocks is foul and ships are warned to keep outside the 20-fathom curve.

**Kukak Bay**, between Cape Nukshak and Cape Ugyak, has depths as great as 63 fathoms and extends inland about 6 miles. The entrance is 0.6 mile wide and is easy of access. The shores are steep in most places and anchorage area is limited.

**Kukak Point**, 4.5 miles SW of Cape Nukshak, is low and grassy; a reef extends 0.5 mile SE from the point. **Devils Cove**, between Kukak Point and **Tiny Island**, has a flat muddy bottom and depths of 3 to 7 fathoms. Entrance to the cove is obstructed to the SE by two rocks, and by a foul area with rocks and kelp in the center of the entrance. These features cover at high water. The best passage into the cove is between Tiny Island and the foul area at mid-entrance. Mariners unfamiliar with the area are cautioned to enter at low stages of the tide and only if the reefs and rocks are visible.

On the S side of Kukak Bay are two islands; **Aguligik Island** is just inside the entrance and **Aguchik Island** is near the head of the bay.

Cannery tenders formerly anchored in a small bight S of Aguligik Island in 28 fathoms, mud bottom. In 2000, NOAA Ship RAINIER anchored in this bight 0.3 mile S of Aguligik Island in 37 fathoms, mud bottom, and found the bight to be protected from most winds. A large anchorage is also available S of Aguchik Island in 11 to 23 fathoms. Mariners should note that the sand and gravel bar from the river at the head of Kukak Bay had extended itself approximately 0.2 mile seaward in 2000. Both anchorages afford good protection against wind and swell. The holding bottom is good.

A reef, covered 8 feet, is near the center of the inner part of Kukak Bay. The reef is 0.5 mile from the N shore, 0.8 mile from the S shore, and about midway between Aguligik and Aguchik Islands.

**Cape Ugyak**, 8 miles SW of Cape Nukshak, is the E end of the peninsula between Kukak and Kafia Bays. **Kulichkof Island** is a small islet 0.2 mile N of the cape.

The area N of Cape Ugyak is foul for a radius of about 2 miles. Bare and covered rocks, and reefs are numerous. A rock awash, not marked by kelp, is 1.3 miles NNW from Kulichkof Island and 0.8 mile off the mainland. There are, however, heavy patches of kelp in the vicinity of Kulichkof Island and neighboring reefs. A rock covered 11 feet is 0.8 mile NNE of Kulichkof Island; a small patch of kelp is visible only at extreme low tides.

**Kafia Bay**, between Capes Ugyak and Gull, has at its head two small basins with depths of 20 to 35 fathoms in the middle and joined by a very narrow channel which passes S of a large islet just off the N shore. The channel into the first basin is about 30 feet wide and subject to very swift currents during ebb and flood. Approach the channel S of several rocks in the entrance, then turn N passing between the rocks and islet in the center. Hug the E and N sides of the islet as you pass around. The channel has depths of 2 to 3 fathoms but is not recommended to those unfamiliar with the area.

In the outer bay, a rock, which bares at low water, is 0.6 mile SW of the prominent point on the N side.

### U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau

Commander

17th CG District

Juneau, Alaska

(907) 463-2000

# Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



**NOAA's navigation managers** serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers)

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry).

To report a chart discrepancy, please use [ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx](http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx).

## Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

22' 154° 20' 18' 16'



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

ALASKA PENINSULA

# KUKAK BAY

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:30,000 at Lat 58° 18'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of sound	
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water
Kukak Bay	(58°20' N/154°07' W)	13.3	12.5

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time tidal predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (Feb 2015).

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):			
AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR red
Al alternating	Gp group	N nun	Rot rot
B black	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	s second
Bn beacon	Isa isophase (E int)	OC occulting	SEC second
C can	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	St M star
DIA diaphone	M nautical mile	Q quick	VQ very
E int equal interval (Isa)	m minutes	R red	W white
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	Ro Ref radar reflector	WHIS white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:			
Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand

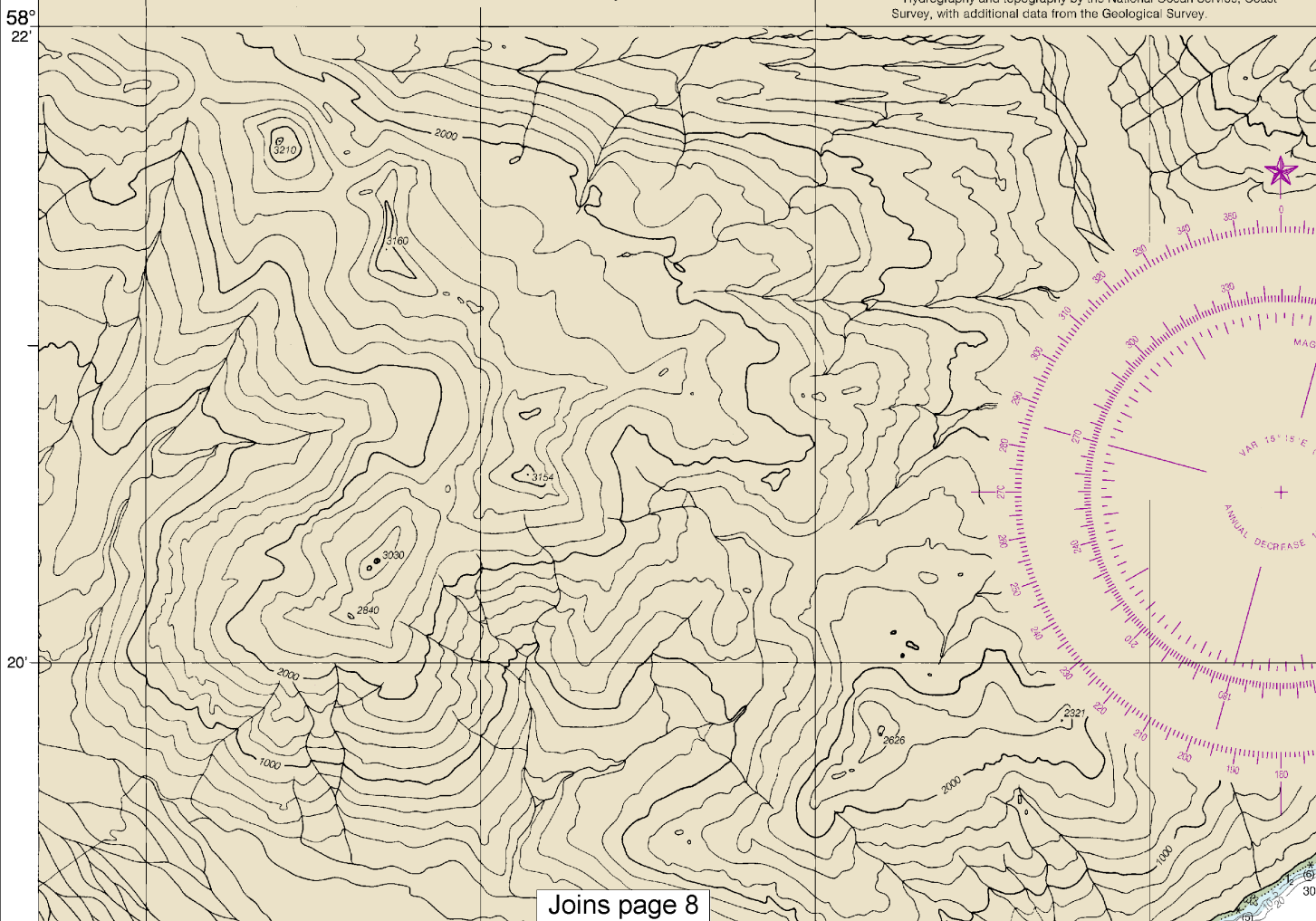
Miscellaneous:			
AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.			

## HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

## AUTHORITIES

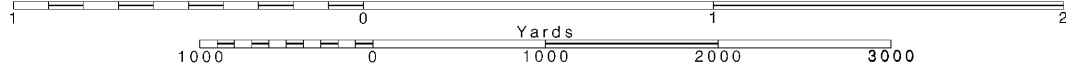
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey.



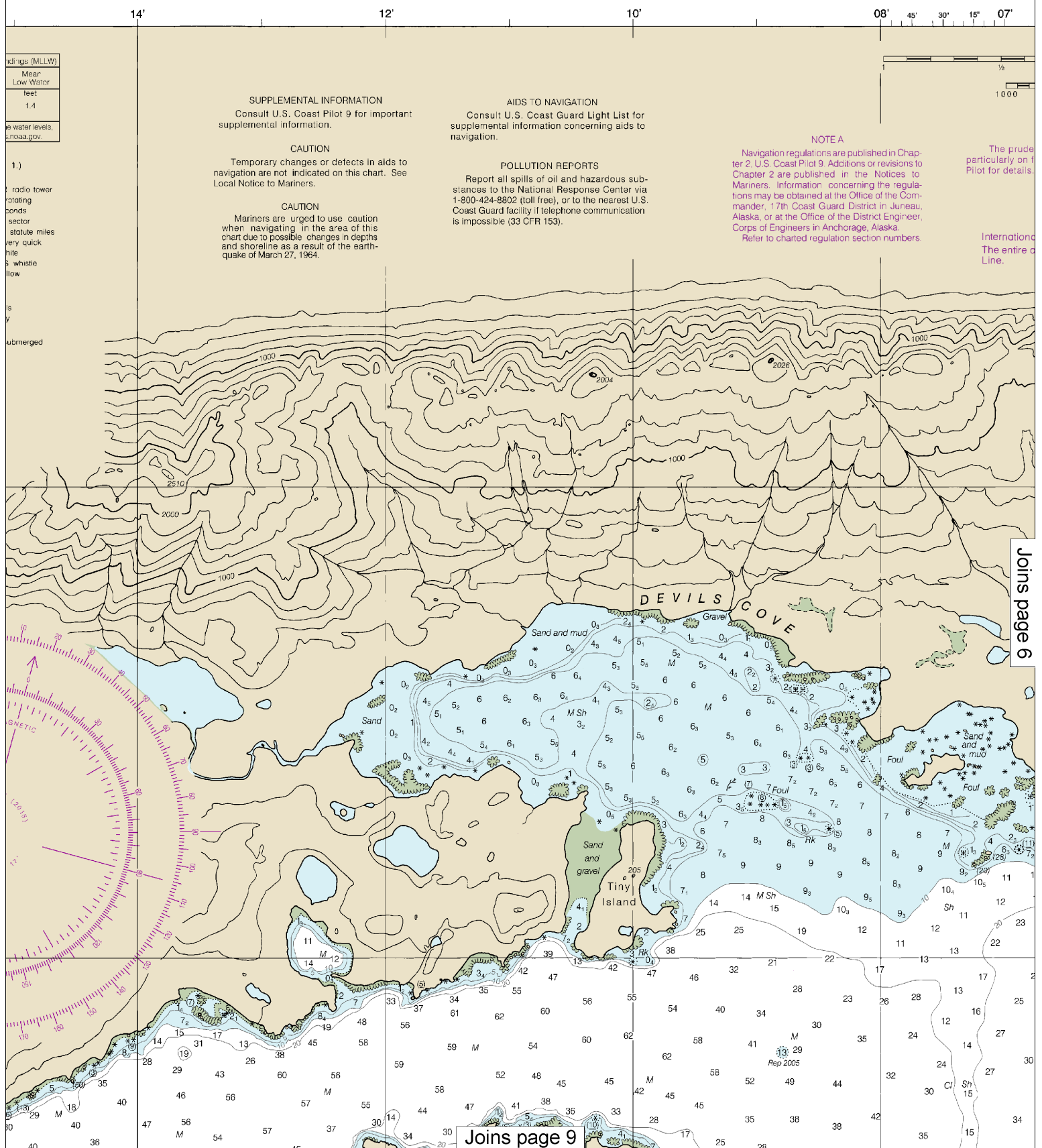
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

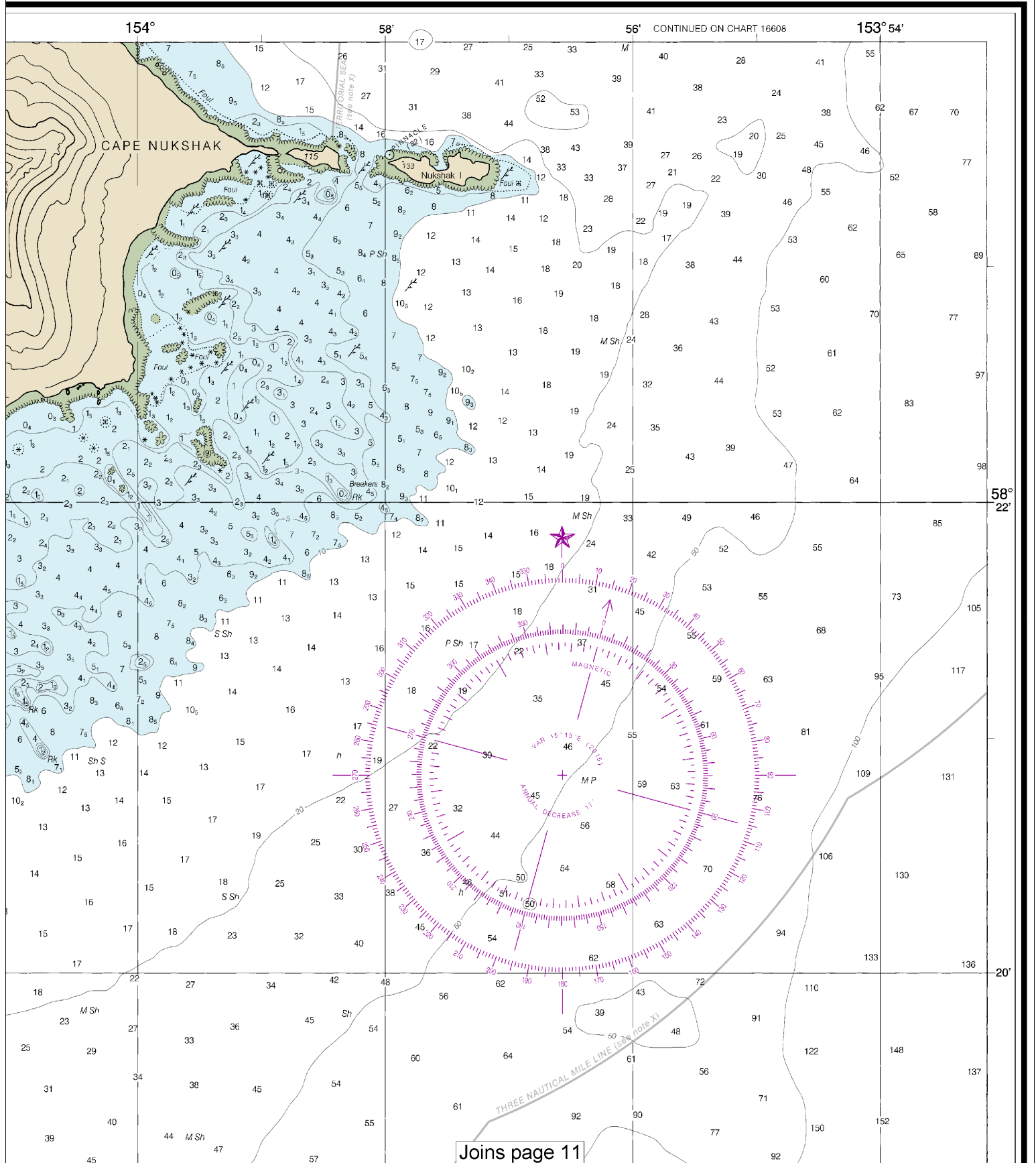


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:40000. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Joins page 10

# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



Last Correction: 3/11/2015. Cleared through:  
LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)

Joins page 4

20°  
19°  
45'  
30'  
15'  
18'  
16'

NOTE B  
Mud and gravel bars are subject to migration in Kukak Bay. Mariners are advised to use caution when navigating this region.

HORIZONTAL DATUM  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.495" southward and 8.182" westward to agree with this chart.

Joins page 12

KUKAK

Aguchik Island

S M

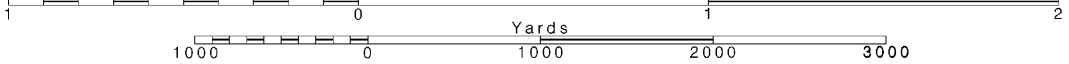


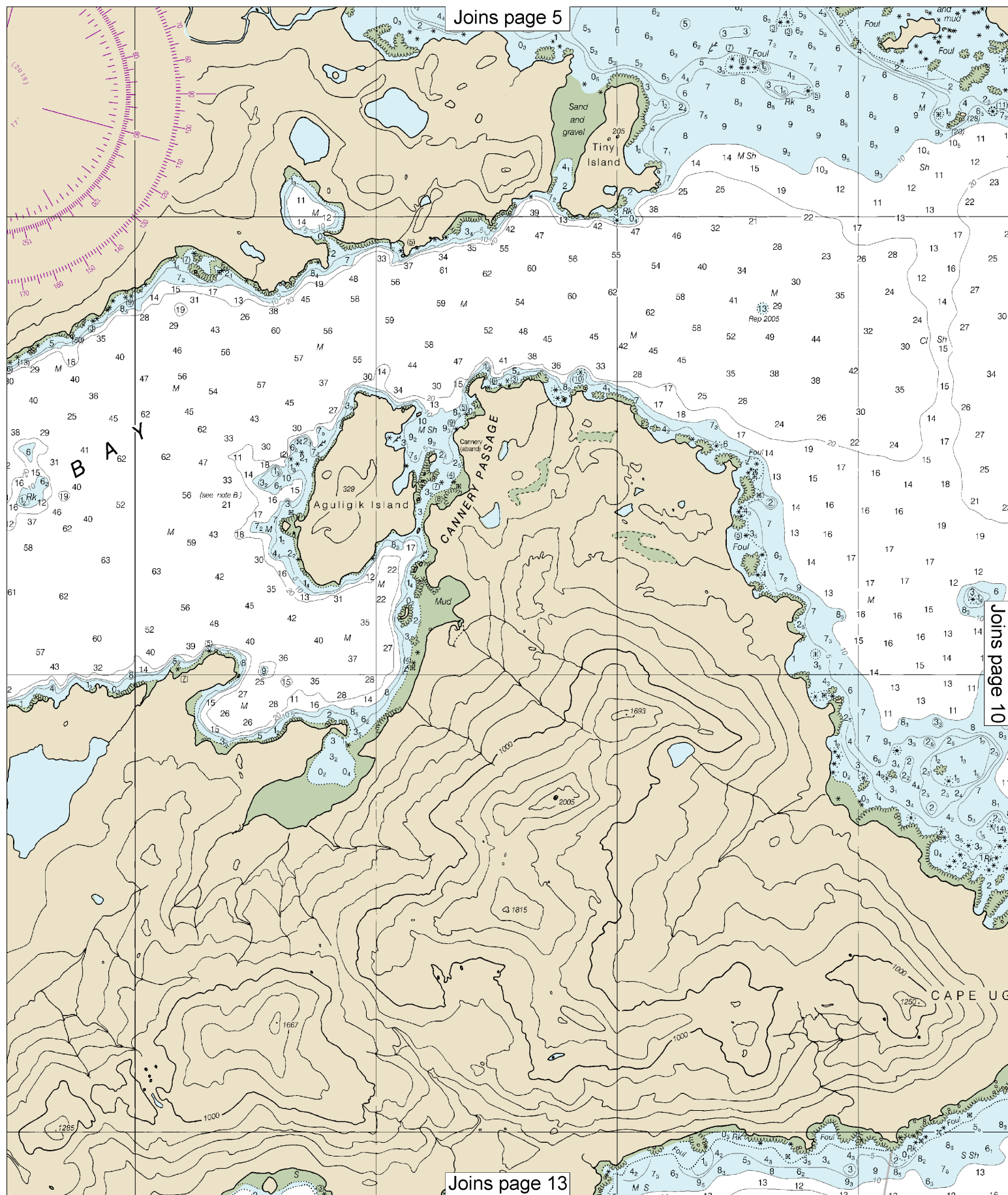
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

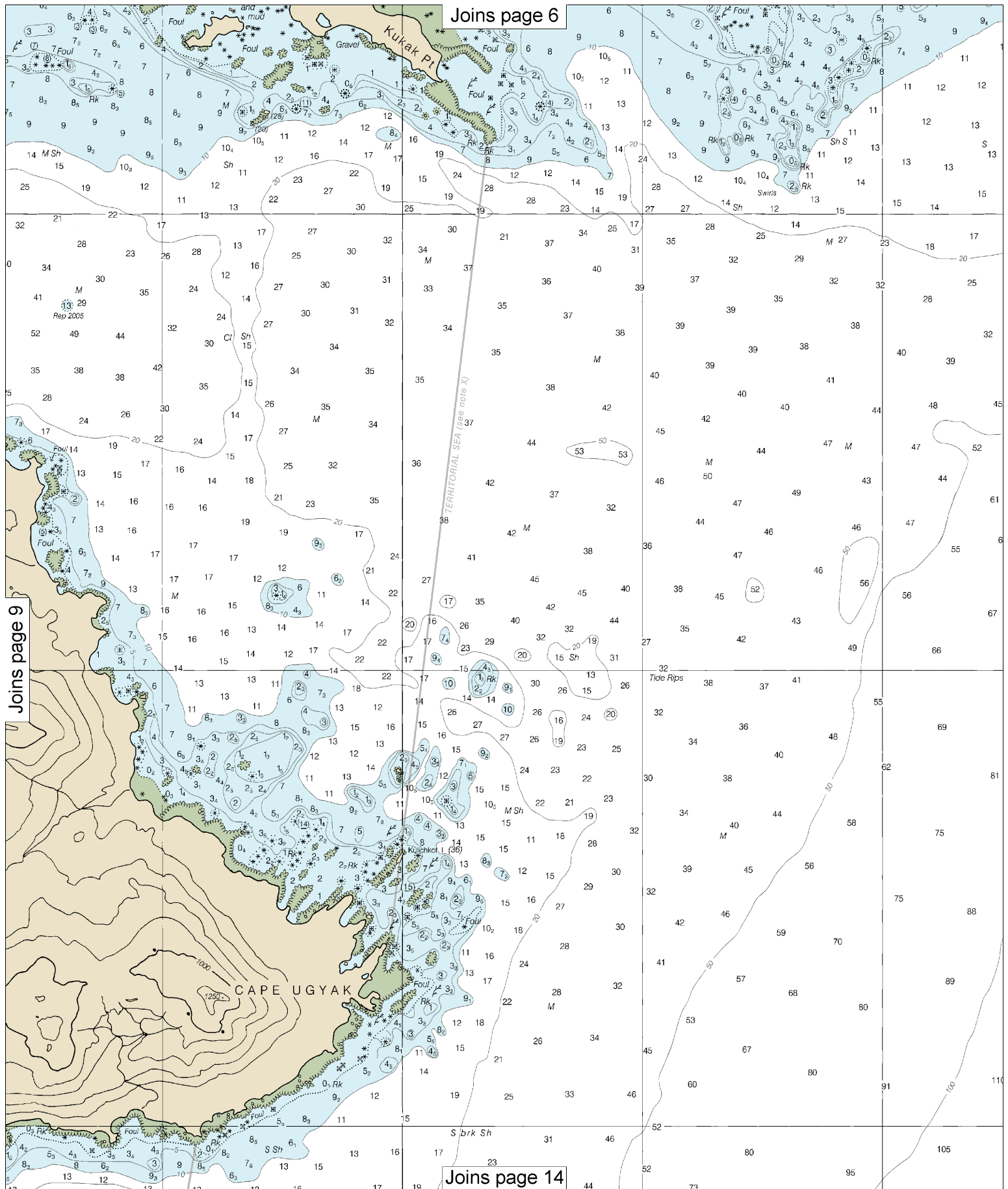
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 6

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

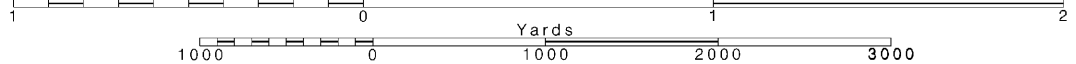
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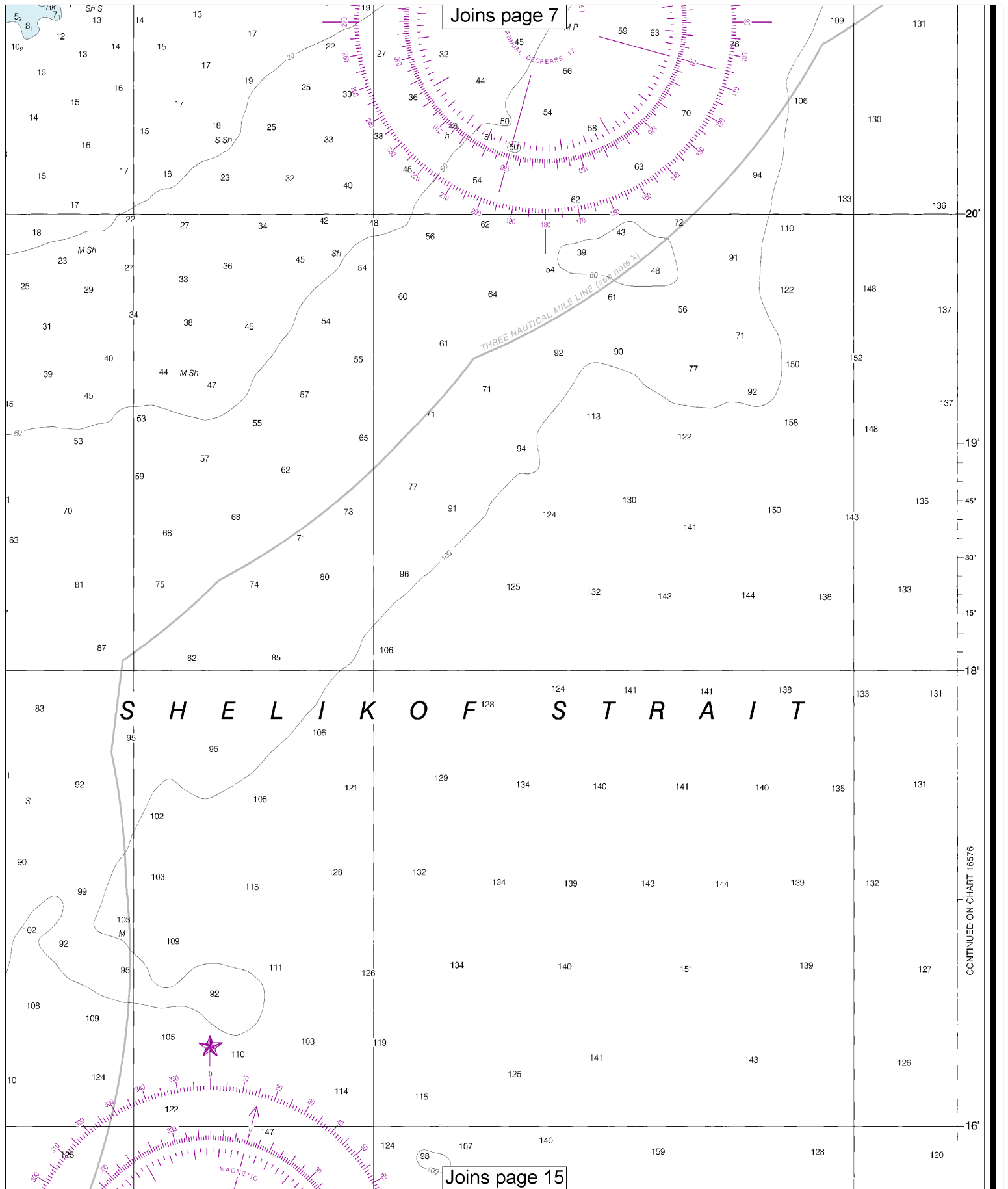
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

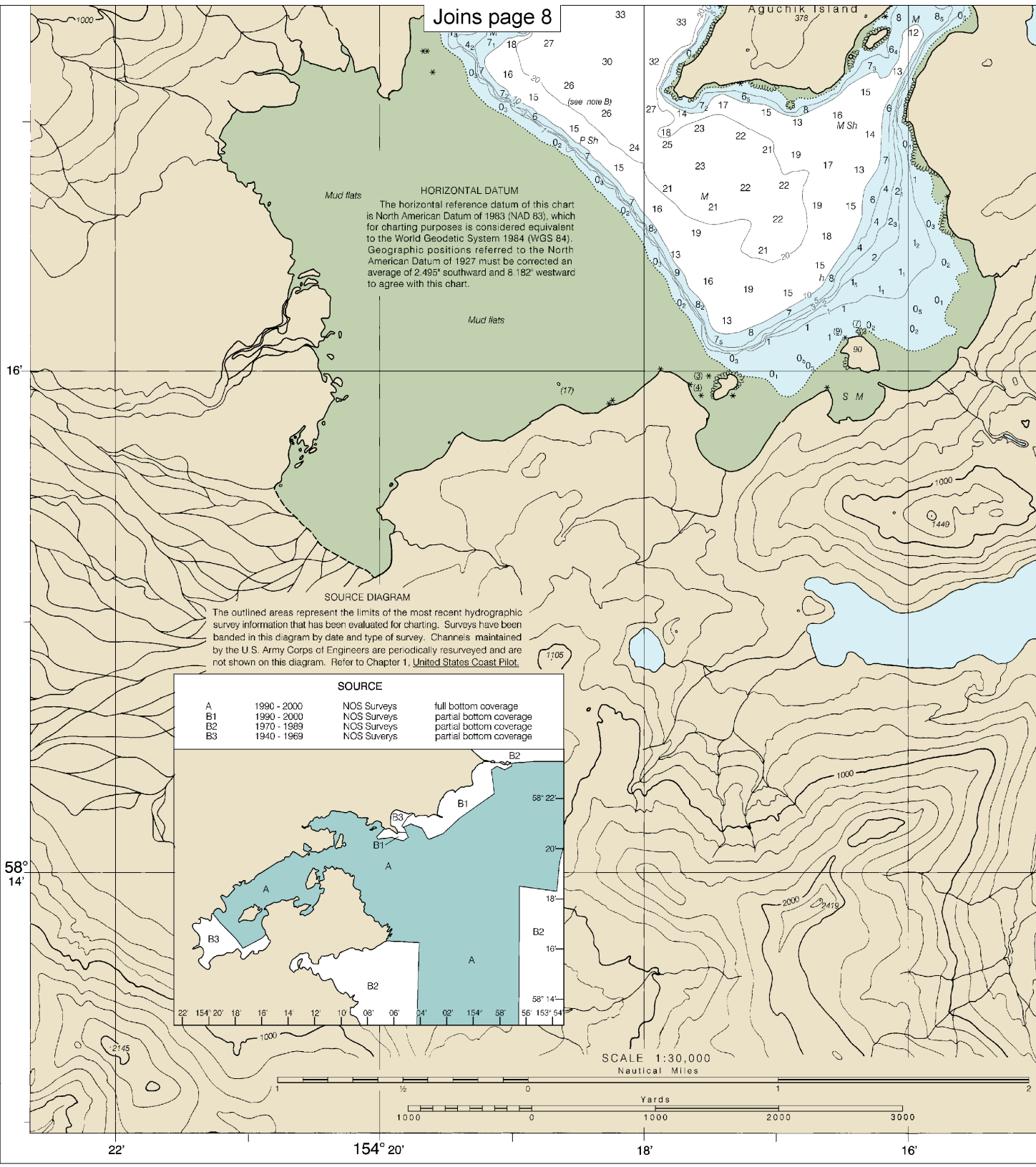
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







9th Ed., Mar. 2015

**16603**

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

Last Correction: 3/11/2015. Cleared through:  
LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)

**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

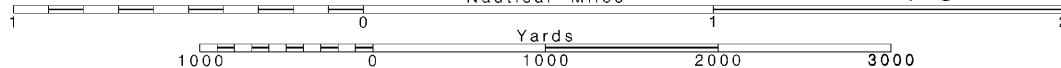
**12**

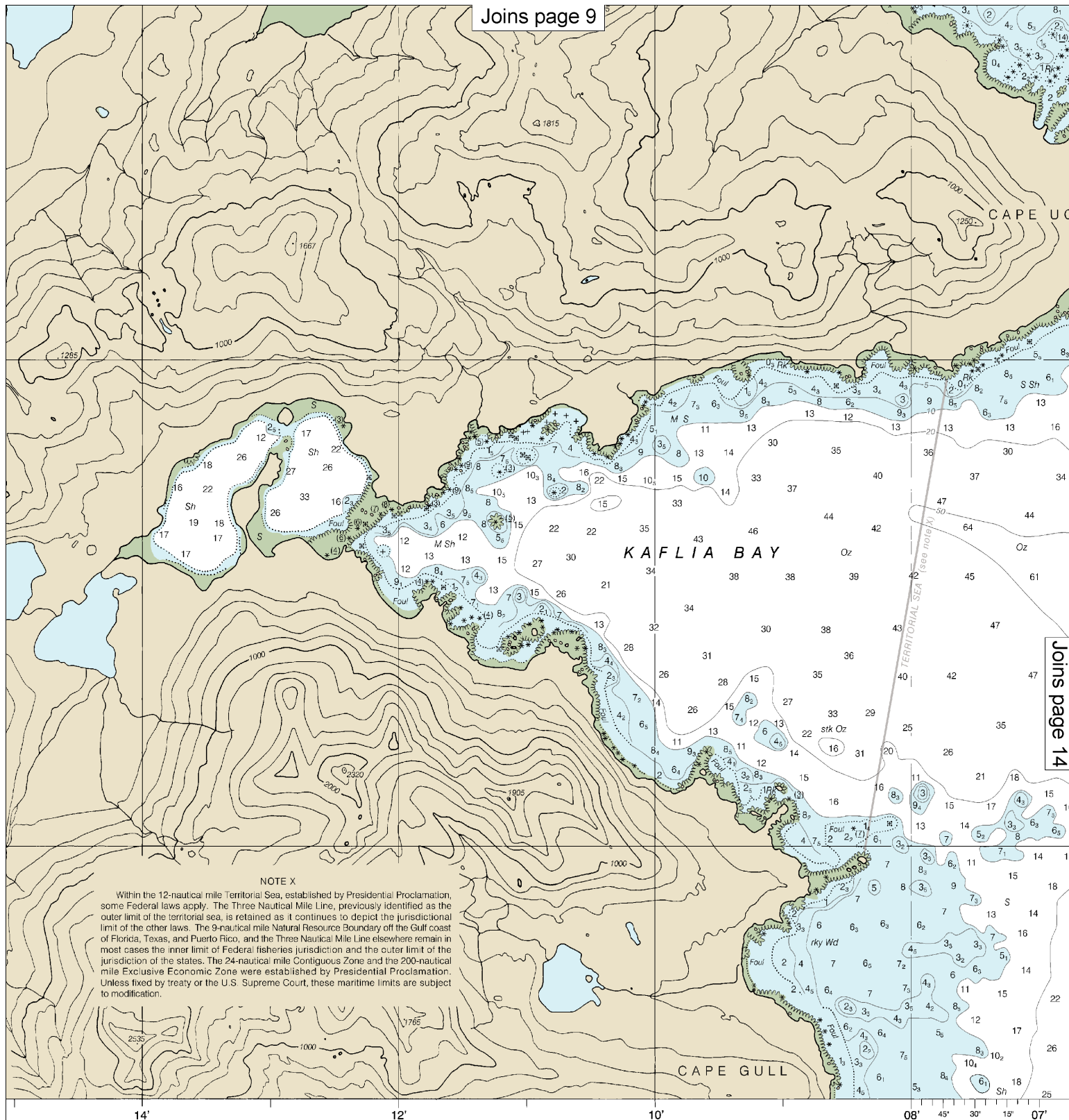
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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~~SCALE 1:30,000~~  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





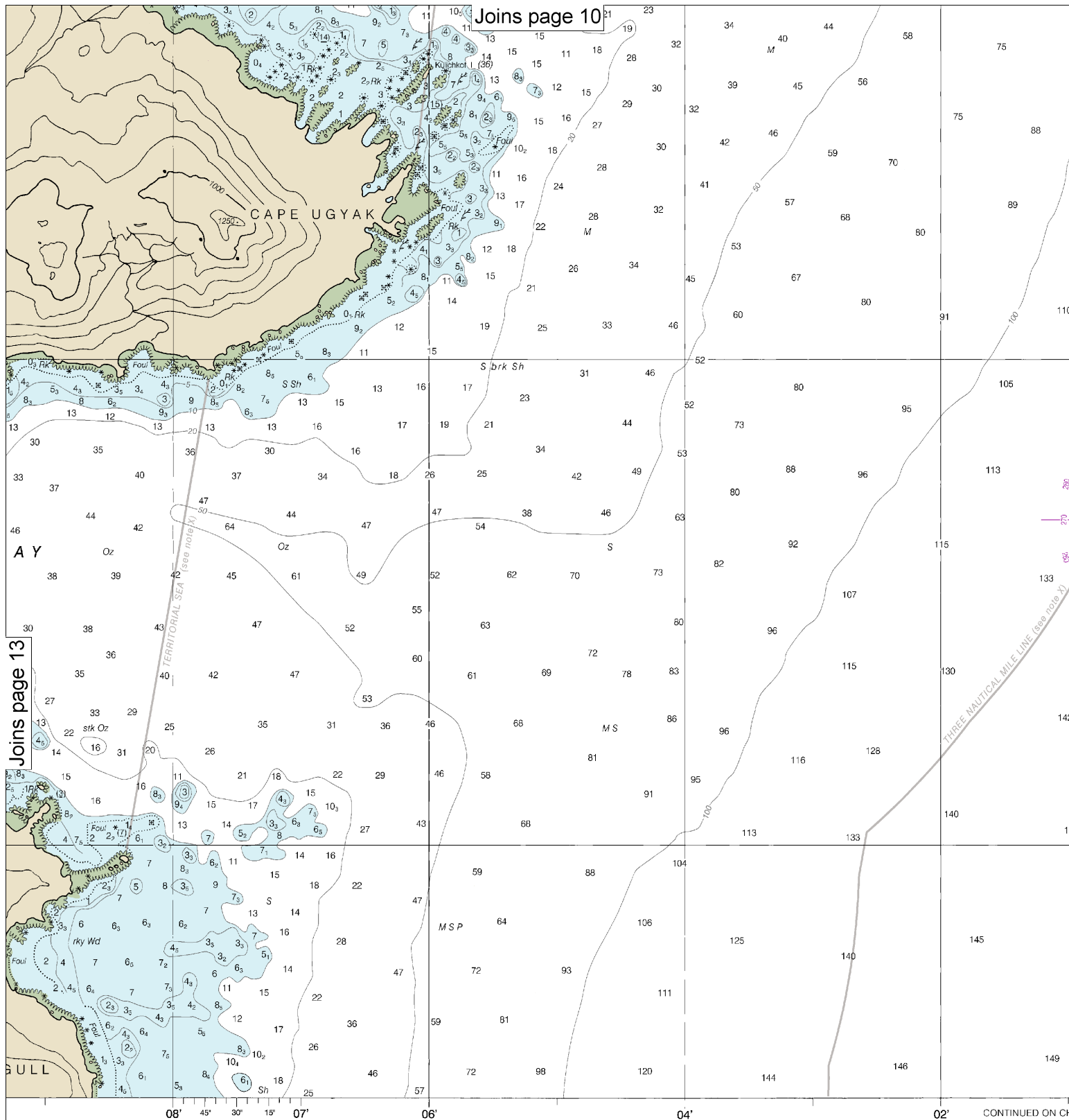
NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

THOMS  
DMS)

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY



Joins page 10

Joins page 13

THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)

CONTINUED ON CH

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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

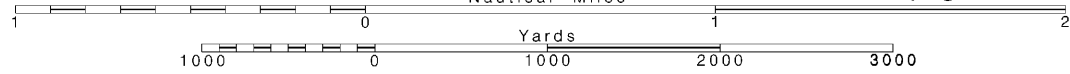
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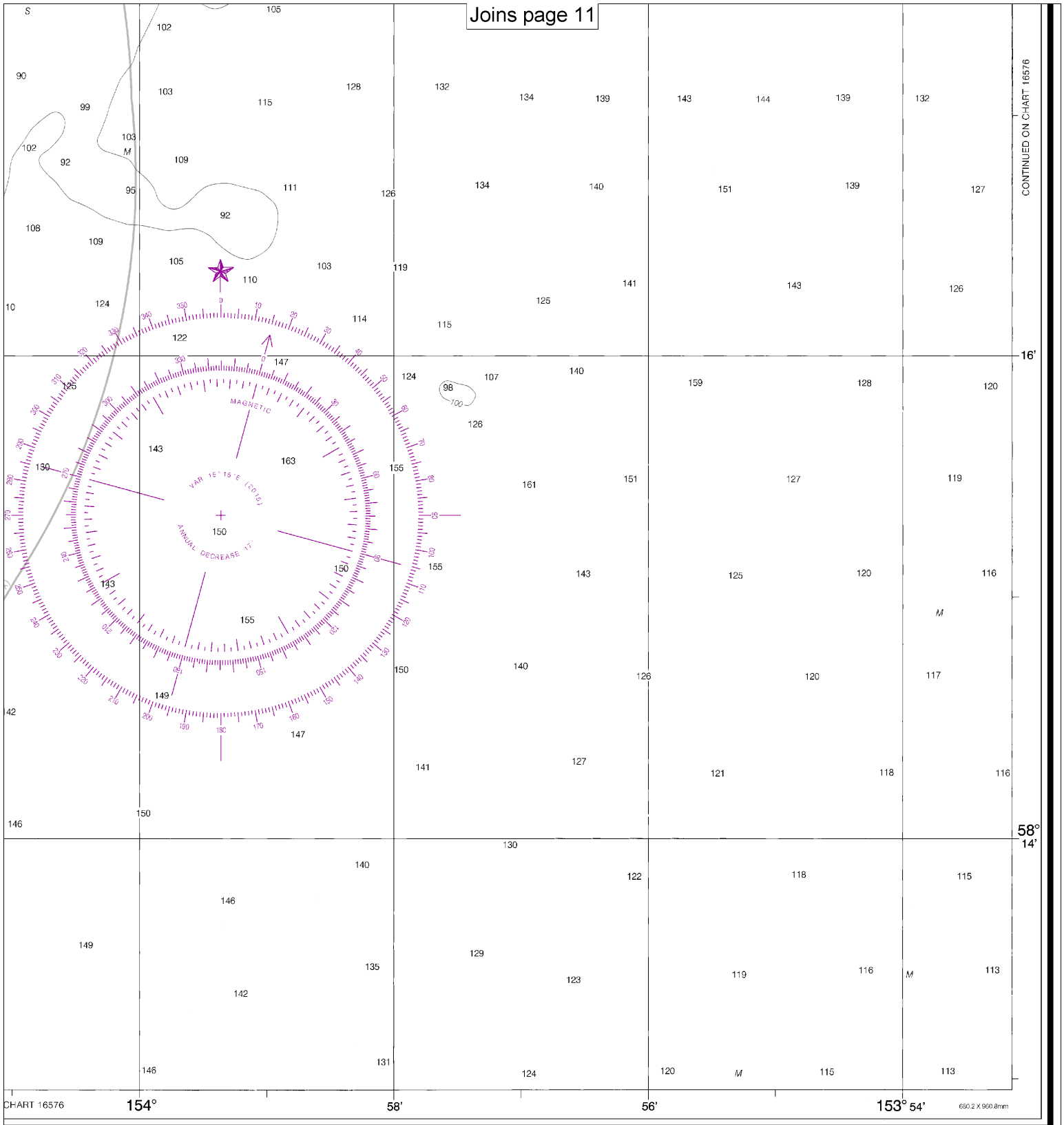
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:30,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Kukak Bay  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:30,000

16603



## VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16** – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!**



**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

## Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov</a>
Interactive chart catalog	—	<a href="http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml">http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml</a>
Report a chart discrepancy	—	<a href="http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx">http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx</a>
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	<a href="http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs">http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs</a>
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html</a>
Coast Pilot online	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm</a>
Tides and Currents	—	<a href="http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov">http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</a>
Marine Forecasts	—	<a href="http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm">http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm</a>
National Data Buoy Center	—	<a href="http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/">http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/</a>
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	<a href="http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/">http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/</a>
National Weather Service	—	<a href="http://www.weather.gov/">http://www.weather.gov/</a>
National Hurricane Center	—	<a href="http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/">http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/</a>
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	<a href="http://ptwc.weather.gov/">http://ptwc.weather.gov/</a>
Contact Us	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm</a>



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